

SOUTHERN STAR

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**State Officers of the Levite Wi-
dow and Orphan Convention of
Colored Newspapers**

And Newsdealers

By **OSCAR BENSON**

Circulation Chat No. 1

If you happen to walk into a sta-
tionery store or approach a news-
stand and do not immediately see a
colored newspaper, do not think that
they are all gone. According to what
has been learned by this circulation
manager, the dealer may have hun-
dreds of them, yet no one will know
where they are except himself.

For considerable time newsdealers in
Harlem and Brooklyn have been com-
plaining bitterly about how some peo-
ple get their colored newspapers. It
seems as if the papers either go and
no money comes in, or that the papers
are read and put back on the stand
or counter. Now the reader must not
assume that these practices are per-
formed by children simply because it
sounds like actions of children. One
dealer on Lenox avenue swears that
his offenders are all six feet tall and
well dressed. And nearly all of these
dealers say the same thing.

As a general practice some persons

will take their favorite paper and lay
down one cent when the paper costs
from three to ten cents. By the time
the dealer has reached from behind
the counter the man or woman and
their favorite paper has vanished. This
has caused many dealers to become
vexed. Consequently, means and ways
have been put into practice where all
hands suffer. This includes publisher,
reader and newsdealer. The dealers
claim that keen competition in the
newspaper business makes the profit
small, and with such bad practices
the paper business is hardly worth
bothering with. The circulation man-
agers are being questioned as to why
new readers are not being initiated
faster, and the publishers of colored
newspapers are printing plenty of good
news with little reward for their
services. Hence something had to be
done, and as it was the newsdealer
who claimed to be the greatest loser,
he subsequently took all of the desir-
able colored papers and either put
them in a case behind the counter or
carried them into his living quarters
back of the store. And, according to
the word of honor of most of these
dealers, there they will stay until some
inquisitive customer has a premonition
that they are there in abundance and
he requests a certain colored paper.
And there he can have it for the reg-
ular price of three cents or five cents
or whatever it may cost, without
under- or over-charges. Now, it is
all right to hide hootch, but news-
papers never. All newspaper workers
know this from the newsboy up. A
newspaper is a commodity to be sold
and must be displayed as well as any
other ware a merchant handles. That
is why one of the editors once said:
"I have the news if it happened in
New York; let the people see the head-
lines and they will buy the papers."
But editors are too busy to get these
first-hand facts. Is it up to the news-
dealer and circulation manager to get
into these back rooms and into these
drawers and closets and pile the col-
ored papers on the stand where the
daily papers stay regularly. The old-
timers buy their papers regularly and
enjoy them, but how about the new
reader?

NATIONAL NEGRO PRESS

ASSO. HOLD SESSION

Washington Eagle 8/19-22
National Negro Press Association
opened last Monday morning, with J.
Finley Wilson, president, in the chair.
Session was opened with prayer by Dr.
Z. H. Lamkins, representing the In-
dianapolis Freeman, after which the
minutes of the last session were read.
Papers from twenty-two states were

represented, and members from as far
east as Boston, far south as Florida,
and as far west as California were
present. Much constructive work was
accomplished. B. J. Davis, Editor of
the Atlanta Independent, made his re-
port on ways and means, which was a
constructive report and did much to
give old members as well as new ones
an inspiration. He recommended a
standardizing of advertising, central
news bureau at Washington, grouping
of publications, auditing of circulating,
healthy race propaganda and the high-
est development of negro journalism.
The association was addressed by Hon.
Oscar L. DePriest, first colored alder-
man of Chicago and a great race cham-
pion; Madame Winter, the California
song bird, and representative of the
Los Angeles Eagle; Ide Wells Bar-
nett, the veteran and militant editor of
the Woman's Journal of Chicago, and
responded to by Charles M. Thomas,
professor of economics at Dunbar
high school, editor of "The Iron Quill."
Melvin J. Chisum was appointed chair-
man of the committee on new member
and given the title of field secretary.
President Wilson was endorsed by the
association for the high office of Grand
Exalted Ruler of the Elks. The mid-
winter session of the association will
be held at Nashville, Tenn., at which
time all new and standing committees
will make their annual reports.

Tuesday a committee of ten dele-
gates visited President Harding. Sena-
tor Lodge, chairman of the Commit-
tee on Foreign Relations; Senator Mc-
Cormick of the Republican campaign
committee; John T. Adams, chairman
of the Republican National Commit-
tee, and these gentlemen including the
Chief Executive were informed in no
uncertain terms that the black people
of America demanded the passing of
the Dyer bill, and if the vote was not
had or some other demonstration given
in the behalf of the race, Republican
candidates must not look for the race
vote in the November election.

The association extended greetings
to the North East Federation of
Women at the Metropolitan A. M. E.
Church.

Among those in attendance were J.
Finley Wilson, president; Henry Allen
Boyd, secretary; Claude A. Barnett,
Robert J. Nelson, Arthur W. Lynch,
J. E. Mitchell, Nahum D. Brascher,
Rev. S. G. Lamkins, William O. Wal-
ker, Genevieve M. Reuben, Mr. La-
valle, Charles A. Cottrill, C. M. Baddy
Melvin J. Chisum, Charles M. Thomas,
Henry Lincoln Johnson, Oscar De-
Priest, Charles Stewart, W. T. An-
drews, Albion Holsey, Madame Win-
ters, Ida B. Wells Barnett, and Mrs.
Myrtle Moore.

**The Augusta Regulator takes
Editor Sherman to Task**

Supreme Court News
An article appearing in the Savannah Journal last week, the
official organ of the Knights of Pythias of the State of Georgia,
of which E. W. Sherman is one of the Editors seemed to have
aroused the ire of the Augusta Regulator of which A. W. Wim-
berly is editor, and brother Wimberly takes brother Sherman
to task for certain utterances in it. *Abany, Ga.*

This difference between these two brethren is the first since
the adjournment of the Grand Lodge at Brunswick as every
journal in the State was of one mind and opinion relative to the
affairs at the last Grand Session.

8-19-22
The question at issue is that of Past Chancellor and duly
elected representatives. There has always been a question as
to the right of all officers of the Grand Lodge having a right to
vote no matter what position they held whether they were rep-
resentatives or not.

We reproduce the article from the Regulator under the cap-
tion

PRESS ASSOCIATION AD JOURNS.

Washington, D.C.
Tuskegee, Institute, Ala., April 12.
After being in session here three days, the newspaper representatives making up the National Negro Press Association adjourned Sunday. The sessions were presided over by Joseph L. Jones, chairman of the executive committee, of Cincinnati, Ohio, and J. Finley Wilson, of Washington, D. C., the president; the former opened the meeting and presided until Mr. Wilson arrived.

Many splendid items effecting the success of the newspaper men were taken up and considered. Among them was "the reviving of the standardization of advertising," the report of the Committee on Code Service; the appointment of B. J. Davis of Atlanta Independent, to head up the committee on ways and means, and the adding of W. L. Porter of the East Tennessee News of Knoxville, Tenn., as a member of the Committee on Code Service, together with the report of all the standing committees and officers. A resolution was unanimously adopted favoring the Henry Ford proposition to take over Muscle Shoals to that of any other proposition now before Congress.

More than fifty representatives of newspapers were in attendance, they taking advantage of the occasion to attend both the meeting and the unveiling of the monument of the late Booker T. Washington, the social features of Tuskegee being also attractions. Prominent among the veterans who were in attendance was Will Stewart, who is entering his fortieth year as a consecutive newspaper editor and publisher; Miss Bertha T. Perry representing the Philadelphia Tribune, she having succeeded the late C. J. Perry, her father, to the control, and G. A. Morgan of the Cleveland Call. Announcement was made that an executive session would in all probability be held during the summer to hear the reports of special committees.

Washington has a new race paper, *The Washington Sentinel*, of which Mr. William H. Davis is the managing editor. The paper is well gotten up mechanically and editorially, and if it gets the proper support will greatly strengthen the power and influence of the race press in the District of Columbia. The editors used exactly eight columns of space in the initial issue in setting forth the "Mission" of the *Sentinel*, and our only apprehension for the new paper is that it will not be able to fulfill a mission which required so much space to set forth.

SPREADING THE NEWS

ACCORDING to the latest government report there are 113 newspapers and 14 magazines published by members of our group in this country. Ninety-six secular, 23 religious and eight fraternal. Some of the magazines have a circulation reaching nearly 100,000, one of the newspapers a quarter of a million and others ranging from 5,000 to 50,000. Not a bad showing for a people who have been compelled to labor with a yoke about their necks and who have been deprived of their rights to even a common school education up to a half century ago.

IT IS SAFE to assume that one or more of the 127 publications find their way into the hands of 75 per cent of our population. What a mighty influence they have wielded. They have been the guiding star that has carried many a weary soul out of the darkness into the light. The thousands that left the South received their inspiration from the press. The great North was pictured to them in its true light, not as an ice-clad section peopled by ingrates who did not understand the black man, as the Southern press told them. And so they came and scattered to the four corners of the continent, with the result that conditions were decidedly better for immigrants and much improved for the stay-at-homes.

OUR PRESS made possible for those who went into the professions and excelled to come into public notice. For those who went into business to advertise their wares and build up large establishments. Our press has been largely instrumental in heading off legislation inimical to our best interests. We have wielded a power in the political field and placed in office many of our own group. We have given employment, directly and indirectly, to many thousands of young men and women and we are yet in our infancy. Poor is the home indeed that cannot boast of subscribing for at least one publication devoted to the race of which they are members.

NEWSPAPER MEN IN ENTHUSIASTIC TWO DAY SESSION

Washington Tribune
Called On Senators Lodge Shortridge, McCormick and the President

—8-17-22
The National Negro Press Association met in a special two day session at the Mu-So-Lit Club, 1327 R Street, N.W. last Monday morning, August 14. The meeting was called to order by the president J. Finley Wilson of The Washington Eagle. The special session was called to hear the report of Benjamin J. Davis, editor of The Atlanta Independent, and chairman of the Ways and Means Committee. The report of editor Davis furnished the topic of discussion for the entire day's

session.

In his report to the general body, editor Davis, told of the correspondence he had carried on with over a hundred newspapers and stated that about 50 has signified their willingness to join the association. His report also covered the criticisms the various editors made about the organization. His report was very comprehensive and covered many details.

The Monday's session opened at 10 o'clock A.M. and remained in continuous session until seven o'clock P.M. Many important topics affecting the progress of Negro journalism were thoroughly discussed and before the meeting was over, a most constructive program was outlined. The men in attendance were very enthusiastic and determined, which accounted for the very long first day session.

Before adjourning Monday evening, a special committee was appointed to call on Senator Lodge, Senator Shortridge and President Harding in reference to the Dyer Anti-Lynching bill now in the Senate. The committee called on Senator Lodge Tuesday morning in the Foreign Relation Committee room, U. S. Capitol. The committee was composed of J. Finley Wilson of The Washington Eagle, H. Allen Boyd, Nashville Globe, C. A. Barnette, Associated Negro Press Service, R. J. Nelson of the Wilmington Advocate, Arthur W. Lynch of the Philadelphia Public Journal, J. E. Mitchell of the St. Louis Argus, N. D. Brascher of the Associated Negro Press Service, S. G. Lamkins, Indianapolis Freeman, William O. Walker, The Washington Tribune, W. T. Andrews, Baltimore Herald, Melvin J. Chism, press correspondent and former president of the association, and Miss Geneieve M. Reuben press correspondent. Melvin J. Chism was committee spokesman.

In addressing Senator Lodge, Mr. Chism told of the purpose the committee's coming. He stated that the editors of Negro publications were being besieged with inquiries from their readers regarding the status of the Dyer Anti-Lynching bill and that the editors could no longer pacify their readers by saying that the bill may soon come up. He further stated that the Negro race is today demanding that the bill be passed at this session of congress, and that if it did not

pass, the colored voter would then hold the Republican party responsible and do everything in its power to defeat it even to the voting of the Democratic ticket. Senator Lodge stated that the Republicans had done many things for the Negro that he should not forget, and at which point Mr. Chism replied that the Negro had also done many things for the Republicans that they should not forget, and that regardless of the past attitude of the party, the Negro demands the passage of the Anti-Lynching legislation or else he will be forced to follow President Harding's advice and withdraw his sole allegiance to one party. Mr. Chism stated that the Negro would just as well suffer under the Democrats as under the Republicans, that if the Republican party could not ease their burdens, then there was no choice.

Senator Lodge promised to do all in his power to have the bill brought up but was fearful that when it was brought up, that the Democrats would start a filibuster upon it, that would be more than the Republicans could overcome. From Senator Lodge's office, the committee called on Senator McCormick of Illinois and next Senator Shortridge of California. Senator Shortridge stated that he expected to have the bill taken up early in September and that he was heartily in favor of it.

The committee called on Chairman Adams of the Republican National Committee. Mr. Adams stated that he favored the bill and would do all he could for its passage. He also stated that the administration would probably lift the bars on the appointment of Negroes to office in the South. The committee then went to the White House. After arriving there, they discovered it was difficult to obtain the desired time with the president, but after the committee made it known that they would either have a talk with the president or would refuse to see him at all, they were granted their wishes. Mr. Nelson of the Wilmington Advocate was the spokesman; he told of the desires of the Negro for anti-lynching legislation. The President stated that he favored the present bill and would do what he could to have it passed.

The convention re-convened at two o'clock and proceeded to clear up all unfinished business. A complete program was outlined for the annual meeting to be held in February at Nashville, Tenn. The convention then adjourned. The two day session was one of the most successful in the history of the organization.

LET THE NEGRO PRESS ORGANIZE EFFECTUALLY.

We live in an age of organization. With organization we can accomplish almost anything, but without organization we can accomplish nothing. The Negro press is no exception to this well-established rule of human action.

Our system of education recognizes 4 learned professions, namely: Law, medicine, theology and journalism. Of the four professions, the press is the only one without an effective organization. The pressing need of our racial uplift is a national, efficient, effective press association—an organization that stands for the ethics of the profession with the same respect and sincerity that the other three professions stand for. The two most effective means of educating and uplifting any people are its pulpit and its press. Next to the church organization comes the press. What the Negro papers in this country need is a broad, useful organization large enough and useful enough to challenge the support and respect of every newspaper man in the country. We want an organization so effective and efficient in usefulness and co-operation that no editor, correspondent, reporter or newspaper man will feel that he is too big or too small to become a member—an organization with which the smallest newspaper man may feel that it is the place for him to connect himself, with a view of enlarging his education and his field of usefulness and opportunity—an organization in which the big fellow (and we have some newspaper men in this country who feel that they are too big to associate themselves with the press association) can find time to develop the association up to his size and caliber.

The Independent admits that we have no such organization, but there is no reason or excuse why we should not have. We have more than three hundred Negro publications in this country, each as separate as the fingers of your hand, and every one largely moving in a sphere to itself, consulting nobody's interest and maintaining

no code of ethics, but floating along merely existing. We need an effective organization in which a newspaper man could raise a standard and seek to bring every publication up to that standard, cultivating a better understanding among themselves and thereby co-operating in the putting over of every proposition which means good of country, good of race and the promotion of the kingdom of God among men.

In most every locality where there are two or more newspapers, each of them pursue a cut-throat policy; each regards the other as a common enemy; no co-operation between them, no understanding, never lining up together for the promotion of the public welfare or the good of the race. We need a race press with a character and a standard of morality and intelligence—an association that will have the interest of the smallest among us at heart—an organization in which the strongest will feel it his duty to bear the burdens of the weak and the weak will live in the faith that the stronger publications will help the weaker ones grow and stand upon their feet.

Let us get together. Let us organize. Let us develop a respect for one another and a code of ethics for our profession and establish a policy that the association can get behind and defend and protect when the race's interest is at stake. We want an association strong enough to stand alone, so that we will not have to meet as an annex to the National Negro Business League or any other organization. We will never amount to anything as long as we are the tail to any man's kite. The press must be a creative factor, not the creature of other organizations. We must make business leagues, business build churches, schools, industries and enterprises and compel our race to patronize race enterprises. If the press will get together in an effective organization, it will not be long before it can educate the Negro to that degree of race pride and race consciousness where he will feel it a crime to support the enterprises of other people to the

exclusion of his own people from whom he gets his strength and support.

Let us set a date and select a place and call a meeting of all the newspaper men in the country for the purpose of organization, setting a standard, establishing a code of ethics and cultivating a more friendly and brotherly relation among the fraternity. Let President J. Finley Wilson and Secretary Henry Allen Boyd, of the Negro National Press Association, set a date and find a place and call the newspaper men together from Maine to California and from the Lakes to the Gulf, for the purpose of organization. When the mighty host of editors, correspondents, reporters and managers meet, let President Wilson say, "Gentlemen, here is the nucleus, we have kept it together, we have a name, take charge and organize it into such an effective organization as will give to our group in this country, a press association that stands for the highest character, development of the race, good of the country and the promotion of good will among all men."

Abraham Lincoln said, "With a sentiment at my back, I can accomplish almost anything, and without sentiment at my back, I can accomplish nothing." This principle underlies the success of the race in this country. With organization, we can put over any proposition, and without organization we cannot put over any proposition. Three hundred Negro newspapers thundering for the rights of the race, industrially, economically, socially and politically, incessantly, week in and week out, would hasten the day when the President of the United States would not dare say, I will not appoint any Negro man to any federal position where it is objectionable to white men on any ground. I will not appoint any Negro to a statutory position." But, without regard to the question at issue, whether it was one of politics, economics or sociology, the promoters would ask our group for advice and assistance, if the press of the

race would united in demanding recognition.

The preachers are thoroughly organized. At least 25,000 of them meet in annual conventions, associations and various organizations each year for the purpose of promoting the Kingdom of God among men and uplifting every person. The doctors count their organizations in the thousands. They, too, are laboring to maintain ethics worthy of their profession and to promote efficiency in medicine among themselves, with a view of better serving humanity. The lawyers, so few in number, have an organization and are doing the best they can to uplift their profession and to give the race a standing in the science of law in the body politic, but we alone, who number ourselves by the hundreds, have no effective organization.

Now, let these four professions in their separate organizations develop the highest usefulness and then co-ordinate with other institutions for the purpose of bringing about united actions in all things racial. The time is ripe and the material plenty, and all we have to do is to get together in one great useful organization to serve God first and then race and country.

A PRESS ASSOCIATION THAT WILL FUNCTION.

A few weeks ago, pursuant to an effort inaugurated by the Negro Press Association at Tuskegee, the Independent issued an editorial address to the gentlemen of the press in particular, and the public in general, pointing out the necessity of an effective, live, functioning press association. We laid great stress upon an association that would function, one that would be active and effective in making men and defending principles; one that would be felt in the national life, as well as in Negro life.

In addition to our editorial address, we addressed quite two hundred communications to owners and publishers of newspapers throughout the country, calling their attention to the necessity and inviting and urging their co-operation in the organization of a press association that would tell in the summary of what men do.

We have received various com-

munications from different publishers and owners—some criticizing the movement, others endorsing it and promising co-operation straight from the shoulder, others promising conditional support and co-operation. Many of those who have responded, and the replies have not been as spontaneous as he need demands, say, "if you will organize an effective association, a real association, one that stands for something, I will cooperate." Others say that the present association does not function either effectively or helpfully, therefore, they do not care to be associated with an ineffective institution.

The men who have kept whatever association we have together, confess that the association is not what it should be and will never be such an association as they have in mind unless the race press will come together in an effective organization with one general purpose in view—the building up of a real association, that not only has as a part of its general purposes, race pride, but professional pride, and for that reason those in charge of the present association have extended an invitation to those on the outside who know so well what it takes to constitute such an association as they have in mind, to come into their councils with their suggestions, their ideas, their views and genius and assist in making the present association such an institution as will meet their big and helpful ideas. What the association wants is an institution worthy of the profession, and the men in charge are not anxious about but one thing, and that is the organization and operation of such an association as many of our critics suggest in their letters. Possibly the Murpheys, Boyds, Perrys, Wilsons and Chisums have done what they could against the greatest odds. They have fought for years to build up a substantial organization among newspaper men of color in the country. These men have done well to have preserved the seed corn of such an institution, because they have had to fight against the heaviest odds. The very men who should have supported the movement have fought it most severely and criticised it most keenly. They never thought for

one time that their flashes of criticism were as much against themtime for a gathering of the quill and reflected as much on the news-drivers for the purpose of organization, as it did upon the men who want, asks that you answer the communication he sent you some time ago, with such suggestions as would be a credit to you believe will be helpful to you themselves and an honor to their effecting the movement we have in mind. Do not delay any longer. Procrastination is the thief of time. Let us hear from you promptly and with suggestions. Suggest a time and place. If we are not able to help you, because of your influence and your resources, you may be able to help us, and we would appreciate any service you may be able to render us. Let us hear from you promptly.

PRESS ASSOCIATION

ADJOURNS
Tuskegee Institute, Ala. April 12.—After being in session here three days, the newspaper representatives making up the National Negro Press Association adjourned sine die. The sessions were presided over by J. L. Jones, chairman of the executive committee, of Cincinnati, Ohio, and J. Finley Wilson, of Philadelphia, Pa., the president; the former opened the meeting and presided until Mr. Wilson arrived.

Many splendid items affecting the success of the newspaper men were taken up and considered. Among them was "The reviving of the standardization of advertising;" the report of the committee on code service; the appointment of B. J. Davis, of Atlanta Independent, to head the committee on ways and means, and the adding of W. L. Porter, of the East Tennessee News, of Knoxville, Tenn., as a member of the committee on code service, together with the report of all the standing committees and officers. A resolution was unanimously adopted favoring the Henry Ford proposition to take over Muscle Shoals to that of any other proposition now before Congress.

More than fifty representatives of newspapers were in attendance, they taking advantage of the occasion to attend both the meeting and the unveiling of the monument of the late Booker T. Washington, the social features of Tuskegee being also attractions. Prominent

among the veterans who were in attendance was Will Steward, who is entering his fortieth year as a consecutive newspaper editor and publisher; Miss Bertha T. Perry, representing the Philadelphia Tribune, she having succeeded the late C. J. Perry, her father, to the control, and G. A. Morgan, of Cleveland Call. Announcement was made that an executive session in all probability would be held during the summer to hear the reports of special committees.

THE NEGRO NEWSPAPER.

4/15/22
Have you noticed the new effectiveness of the Negro newspaper? Fifteen years ago, nobody, not even the Negroes, cared a snap what the Negro newspaper "said" about it. But during the great war, the enemy of the colored men's papers, and now they are more than ever anxious about the virtues of the Negro editor.

It was the Negro newspaper, more than any other single power perhaps, that created a nation-wide demand for the passage of an anti-lynching law rather than a mockery in the shape of an anti-lynching or lynching "resolution" or "Commission." The Negro Press was the indispensable ally of the N. A. A. C. P. in getting this bill through the lower house of congress.

What is the secret of the power? Simply this: that these papers, a great number of them at least, have learned to pull together. It used to be that when some Negro paper said we wanted a thing, somebody could pay or induce another one to say "we don't want it," and it ended there. Now they can say the same thing at the same time, and say it well, thanks mostly to the Associated Negro Press of Chicago, and its editors, Brascher and Barnett.

Now, gentlemen, you have your opportunity, it is your day now to come into the public forum and effect such an organization as you have in mind. You do not even have to keep the name that we have, as Editor Smith of the Cleveland Gazette suggests. Change the name, the officers and even the motto, if it appeals to your good and wise judgment. What we want in this country is a Negro Press Association big enough, and good enough to take care of every editor, publisher or owner in the country, and to provide and define the relations of reporters, newspaper correspondents and others who do not own and operate plants of their own, to the association organized, controlled and operated by owners and publishers. We want, as we have said before, an association big enough and useful enough to take care of every editor, it matters not his size, financially, intellectually or otherwise. If he is powerful in the resources necessary to develop an effective newspaper as a member of the association, or if he is so infinitesimally small in means that he will find your association endeavoring in every way to increase his usefulness and his resources.

Gentlemen, come into the arena, come into the movement with your help, with your wisdom, and let us organize it at an early date. Yes, we want such an association that will include all Negro publications and will be so proud of itself, so powerful in influence and far-reaching in service that it will refuse to be a tail to any man's kite or movement, an association that will stand alone among other Negro institutions, upon its own merits, rendering service to mankind and to God. And the Editor of the Independent, who is chairman of a committee on ways and means to sound out the newspaper men in the country, get suggestions from

Newspapers — 1923.

Illinois.

NEGRO NEWSPAPER MEN GO
ABROAD ON VACATIONS

Call Express
Washington, D. C., Feb. 24. — In point of getting into various parts of the world, the year is off to a good start, and the newspaper men are in the going. Robert S. Abbott, of Chicago, publisher of The Chicago Defender, accompanied by Mrs. Abbott, are spending the winter in South America; George W. Harris, of New York, publisher of the New York News, is on an extended trip to Mexico; Phil H. Brown, veteran newspaper man, and U. S. Commissioner of conciliation, is to make a special investigation of conditions on the Virgin Islands.

Information has been received here by friends of Captain Napoleon B. Marshall, of the American Legation, Port au Prince, that he was quite sick for a time recently, but is now practically recovered. Mrs. Marshall has become very popular among the Haitians by promoting a number of musicals among the young people.

BOSTON HERALD ON
CHICAGO DEFENDER

The Guardian
GREAT BOSTON DAILY WRITES
AT LENGTH EDITORIAL ON
COLORED WEEKLY NEWS-
PAPER
Boston, Mass.
(Boston Herald, Oct. 26, 1923)

It would not be surprising if the ambitious weekly organ of the militant element of the colored race in America, known as the Chicago Defender, should become a factor in affairs, and quite likely a trouble



... MR. ROBERT N. ABBOTT ...
Able publisher of the Chicago De-

THE APPOMATTOX

FEATURING FICTION — FUN — FELLOWSHIP

Manuscripts interesting to colored people desired. They must be accompanied by return postage. If found unavailable they will be returned.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE APPOMATTOX CLUB, 3632 GRAND BOULEVARD, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

The Appomattox
S. A. T. WATKINS, President F. S. STEPHENS, Executive Secretary

May 1923
HENRY ISAACS, Business Manager PERCY L. PRATTIS, Editor
BERNARD LEWIS, Club Editor

Chicago, Ill.
CONTRIBUTING EDITORS:
JAMES R. HARRIS FRANKLYN LESLIE SYKES

ender to which Boston Herald gives credit in strong editorial.

some factor. It apparently has a large circulation and is prosperous. The latest number contains twenty-two pages, well stocked with advertising; hotels, theatres and other concerns, particularly mail order houses, which seek the patronage of the colored people in the various cities, are liberal advertisers.

But the important thing about this publication is the sort of education which it gives its readers. It announces a platform of two planks. First, the opening up of all trades and trade unions to blacks as well as whites; second, the appointment of a member of the race to the President's cabinet. "Race" is always spelled with a capital "R." It wants government ownership telephones, telegraphs, gas, electric and water power plants, street, steam and elevated roads, because it believes that in this way Colored people will have a chance of the places from which they are deprived under private ownership.

The number at hand has an editorial on President Coolidge, over whose course up to date it expresses some regret. It does not like the appointment of Slep as the private secretary because of his known attitude towards the race question. It does not like the President's failure to move actively against the Ku Klux Klan. But it is willing to wait until his message to Congress before giving a final judgment. It insists that he should make the Dyer anti-lynching bill an administrative measure.

The Defender gathers the news from all over the country calculated to set the Negro on edge against the white man, and to make him insistent upon the maintenance of his rights everywhere. This is unnecessary, even though not altogether without justification. The trouble is that the United States already has on its hands so many serious problems growing out of race and group and industrial blocs that we could well be spared another one for which the Defender is evidently preparing the way.

Newspapers - 1922

Florida

FLA. MEMORIAL COLLEGE HERALD

Florida Memorial Herald
Published on last Friday in each month. Subscription 50c per year, 5c per single copy. Remittance should be made by P. O. Money Order to Florida Memorial College Herald.

2/20/23
A. C. Curtright.....Managing Editor
C. E. Rochelle.....Editor
L. A. Griffith.....Alumni Editor

"Go ye therefore, and teach all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost; Teaching them to observe all things whatsoever I have commanded you; and, lo, I am with you alway, even unto the end of the world. Amen." Matthew 28: 19,20.

127 Publications

Owned by Negroes

In United States

Washington, July 29.—There are 113 newspapers and 14 magazines in the United States owned and directed by negroes, the department of labor announced today as the result of a recent inquiry. Nearly thirteen hundred employees, of which sixty-one are white workers, manage the publications, which include 96 secular, 23 religious and eight fraternal, published weekly, monthly and daily.

Sixty-three of the publications, the department stated, maintain and operate their own presses, and an additional seven conduct work of a book and job nature.

NEW NEGRO JOURNALISM

THERE is a new Negro journalism in the making.

There are at least a half dozen or more young Negroes who are doing a high type of work in this line. Some are writing regularly in weekly papers; others are writing articles occasionally.

Special mention should be made of Arthur King, Eric Waldron, William H. Ferris, and J. A. Rogers, all of whom write occasionally, some of them regularly.

Thomas Kirksey of Boston is a deep thinker and a good writer. Ernest Rice McKinney of the Pittsburgh *American* shows a grasp of the international situation, a knowledge of world politics. He has an interesting style. Hon. J. H. Ryan, editor and publisher of *Ryan's Weekly*, Tacoma, Washington, is probably the most experienced man among them. He is the Farmer-Labor assemblyman from that state.

If the editorial column of the *Pittsburgh American* is written by W. P. Young, he, too, deserves special mention. One of the best editorials of the month appeared in a May issue of that paper. It reads as follows:

SLAVERY IN MISSISSIPPI

There have recently come to our notice two reports concerning the condition of the Negro tenant farmer in the South. Senator Watson, of Georgia, speaking in the Senate said:

"As to the Negro tenant of the South, he is working for himself; when he rents the land it is his for that year, and if he fails to make enough to pay himself good wages it is no fault of the landlord."

Beulah Amidon Ratliff writing in the "Nation"—from personal experiences and as an eye witness—presents a different story. The standing of the "Nation" and our general knowledge concerning conditions in the South force us to accept "Mississippi: Heart of Dixie" as a reliable report of the tenant farming situation in this benighted region. The Negro in rural Mississippi, as well as in other states of the South, is a slave. He, his wife and children are subjected to a form of slavery worse than that which existed before emancipation. Here in the land of the free and the home of the brave, Negro farmers are robbed, whipped and murdered by the men with whom they do business. Only because they are black and ignorant, and because a rotten economic system is allowed to exist that keeps a few men rich and powerful while the many remain illiterate and impotent.

This exploitation of Negroes by planters of the South, is just one phase of the whole inhuman and ravenous

capitalist regime. The black peons are brothers, in the spirit, to all the underlings who toll everywhere throughout the world. It is time that we recognized this. It is time that white workers recognized it. The cause of the workers of the world is one cause, no matter by what color of skin or in what nationality it expresses itself. The plantation slaves of Mississippi and Georgia, the steel workers of Pennsylvania, the miners of West Virginia, black workers on the Rand and natives of the Congo, may salute each other as victims smarting under the same lash.

Of course the plight of the American Negro is especially desperate because of his color and previous condition of servitude. Things seem to be a little worse in Mississippi than elsewhere. Her churches send missionaries into China and India and support them with the stolen earnings of her peons. Her white children are in school while their fathers are squeezing the best bit of energy from Negro children. Her white women are charming and lovely but their sons and husbands violate and debauch Negro women and girls.

Such things shall not always be. Some day in the coming years this enslaved black giant will come to self consciousness, burst his chains and his white captor will stand before him trembling. At the heart of the universe is a heart of justice. The earth must gain its balance. For every drop of Negro blood unjustly spilled, for every lash of the whip, for every violation of black womanhood, for every fear and every thwarted ambition, Christian, Civilized, America must pay, and pay to the utmost.

We congratulate this growing group of Negro journalists. They will, ere long, make Negro press opinion worth while, not only from the circulation, but from the cogent presentation and the able interpretation.

Oddments and Remainders

OCTOBER 28, 1922
WE LEARNED last night from Frederick G. Detweiler's "The Negro

Press in the United States" that 500 newspapers and magazines are published by colored journalists in America and that they have a million eager subscribers. Also that their contents include news of crime, society, sports, hair straighteners, cosmetics, music, the drama, race wrongs, baptizings and politics, and such editorial comment, often in verse, as these topics suggest. No colored comic supplements intoxicate the negro periodicals, and there is an absence of stock market reports, departments of etiquette, book reviews and, oddly enough, comic "columns."

Mr. Detweiler's survey is more descriptive than interpretative, but its inferred conclusion is that the negro press is a benefaction to the "laggard sons of Ham." This despite the fact that many dark journals are sometimes bitter and inflammatory and that their editors explicitly are now and then guilty of selfish devices similar to those of white journalists. In the most conservative of the papers there is a brooding, dominant mood of sentiment against the injustice of the negro's plight, a determination "to wage a re-

lentless warfare against everything that prevents us from being recognized as full-fledged citizens of America."

It is Mr. Detweiler's belief that the black man as he is expressed in his best newspapers does not desire amalgamation with the white race. But the negro will be dissatisfied with any social order that makes him feel inferiority. He demands, so he says, only "social equity," not "social equality." The author, in discussing what he calls this "enfant terrible" of the race question, quotes "The Houston Informer" as saying somewhat subtly that "social companionship cannot be regulated by laws. If Bill Smith wants to associate with John Jones all the laws in the genius of mankind cannot keep them apart. On the other hand, if they do not desire each other's companionship no law can be enacted that can compel the two men to be pals or associates."

Some of the radical editors ignite their front pages with inflaming stories of innocent negroes tortured and lynched on vague charges by hysterical, expectant white women. They tell of humiliations in shops, streetcars and theaters, and of abuses suffered as soldiers in the war. Occasionally one of the more sagacious of the journalists,

as is the editor of "The New York News," will report the judicial execution of a negro criminal and approve the penalty. "Burly White Brute Attacks Pretty Colored Girl" is a favorite headline with a few of the gazettes; while others further their crusade with such admirable war songs as this from "The Boston Guardian"—"A Prayer for the Race That God Made Black," by Lucian Watkins:

We would be peaceful, Father—but when we must,
Help us to thunder hard the blow that's just!

We would be prayerful: Lord, when we have prayed,
Let us arise courageous, unafraid!

We would be manly—proving well our worth,
Then would not cringe to any god on earth!

We would be loving and forgiving, thus
To love our neighbor as Thou lovest us!

We would be faithful, loyal to the Right—
Ne'er doubting that the Day will follow Night!

We would be all that Thou hast meant for man,
Up through the ages since the world began!

God! save us in Thy Heaven, where all is well!—
We come slow-struggling up the Hills of Hell!

Amen! Amen!

Mr. Detweiler is intrigued by the extraordinary amount of rouge and hair-oil advertisements in the black press. Skin-bleaches, lip-paints, herpicides, bust-developers and hip-reducers may strike the white person as absurd, he thinks, when intended to enhance the brune comeliness of the sable smart set. But he is disposed to sympathize with the yearning of the negro-beauties to be of assistance to Nature. So he writes of Mrs. C. J. Walker, the pioneer colored hair-dresser, who, assuaging the kinks in the coiffures of her shadowed sisters, achieved riches and a majestic villa upon the Hudson.

"It has been pointed out," he says "that kinky hair calls for a greater amount of attention than the white person realizes. . . ."

"Mrs. Walker made a serious profession of negro hair-culture and grew to be very wealthy and highly esteemed."

Here is a dispatch in "The Boston Chronicle" that has auspicious inferences:

The Colored Smart Set of Providence, R. I., will hold a big holiday dance Decoration Day night, May 30th, at Altair Hall, Elmwood av. and West Friendship st. The music will be by Worthington's Jazz Orchestra, Rhode Island's society entertainers, pep music "tell the world." Much hospitality to one and all, strictly polite in every particular.

Perhaps you will like, as we do, the "Oath of an Afro-American Youth," printed in every edition of "The Buffalo American":

I will never bring disgrace upon my race by any unworthy deed or dishonor-

able act; I will live a clean, decent, manly life, and will ever respect and defend the virtue and honor of womanhood; I will uphold and obey the just laws of my country and of the community in which I live, and will encourage others to do likewise; I will not allow prejudice, injustice, insult or outrage to cower my spirit or sour my soul, but will ever preserve the inner freedom of heart and conscience; I will not allow myself to be overcome of evil, but will strive to overcome evil with good; I will endeavor to develop and exert the best powers within me for my own personal improvement, and will strive unceasingly to quicken the sense of racial duty and responsibility; I will in all these ways aim to uplift my race so that, to every one bound to it by ties of blood, it shall become a bond of ennoblement, and not a byword of reproach.

* * *

Mr. Detweiler's scrutiny of the negro press includes an investigation of the voluptuous Marcus Garvey, whose uniforms, titles, vision and genuflection are inebriating to his fellow men. Mr. Garvey's daily negro paper has turned up its toes; but, as one suspects, Mr. Detweiler's opinion that the gorgeous, spectacular, quixotic Garvey, with his visions, symbols, long words, processions and incense, is more potent in the end than many poets and reviewers.

THE CHICAGO DEFENDER

JUST ONE YEAR AGO the Chicago Defender moved into its new home—home that represented an outlay of nearly \$250,000. With pardonable pride we might add, some achievement for an institution only a dozen years old, and the more remarkable from the fact that the capital at the beginning was much under \$25,000. To be exact, "the man behind the gun" was the proud possessor of the munificent sum of twenty-five cents—and an indomitable will. The difference between what he had and the cost of the first edition of "The World's Greatest Weekly"—some fourteen dollars and twenty cents—was borrowed from friends.

TODAY the Chicago Defender is recognized as one of the largest, most influential and dependable newspapers in the American field of journalism. This enviable position has been attained by adhering strictly to the policy of printing all the news all the time in a fair and impartial manner, of having feature sections both entertaining and instructive, of having men and women of unquestioned ability in every department, of using the product of the best brains of the country when presenting subjects of vital interest—in short, of giving our readers the best newspaper from every angle that can be produced.

HOW NEAR ROBERT S. ABBOTT, owner and publisher of this paper, has come to fulfilling his dream of giving his people a real metropolitan newspaper the reader can best judge by scanning over any of the recent issues. Yet we, the staff, are told by this modest but thoroughly progressive man, "We have just started to make a newspaper." With such inspiration the achievements of the past seem to fade into insignificance, and each one of us inwardly resolves to do bigger things the coming year. The phenomenal success of the Chicago Defender, Mr. Abbott freely admits, was made possible only by the loyal and unselfish support of the readers in this and other countries, and with their continued interest it will be possible to look back a year from today with a little more assurance that we are publishing "The World's Greatest Weekly."

Newspapers - 1922

THE SHREVEPORT SUN
868 1-2 Texas Ave., Shreveport, La.
New Phone 1145

Published Every Saturday by The Sun Publishing Company

Entered as second-class matter December 9, 1920, at the post office at Shreveport, Louisiana, under the Act of March 3, 1879

M. L. COLLINS,
Editor and Manager

Subscription Rates:

One Year	\$2.00
Six Months	1.25
Three Months	75
Single Copy	05

Louisiana

Newspapers - 1922

Mississippi

REV. A. A. COSEY RETURNS FROM TRIP TO AFRICA

Among the passengers on the Olympic, which arrived in New York on Wednesday, February 15th, was Rev. A. A. Cosey of Mound Bayou, Miss., who was returning from a three weeks trip to the West Coast of Africa. Rev. Cosey was one of the members of the excursion party of colored ministers and others of the race who were to have gone to Africa in December. When this party failed to charter a ship, he decided to make the trip alone.

He was a caller at The Age office on Thursday, and reports that he found a great opportunity for economic, educational and religious work among the natives, but it was a question as to just how far the European nations who control most of that continent would allow Negroes from other parts of the world to go in helping these people. He stated that he found it very difficult for foreigners to enter the colonies, under European control, and that visitors and tourists were closely questioned before they were given passes to enter these countries.

His stay in Africa lasted three weeks, and on his return he visited Paris, London and other European cities. The entire trip lasted over a period of two months.

Mound Bayou, where the Rev. Cosey is the pastor of the First Baptist Church and editor of *The Advance-Dispatch*, is the largest Negro town in this country. It is a community of about two thousand inhabitants, and is surrounded by 50,000 acres of rich Mississippi farm land owned by Negroes. He reports that the town is making progress, and that the Negroes from the surrounding territory are constantly settling there. He left for his home on Friday, February 17th.

Newspapers - 1922

The Pittsburgh American

Published Every Friday at 806 Wylie Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Telephone: Grant 1230

ERNEST RICE McKINNEY Editor
R. F. DOUGLAS Managing Editor
A. W. BRAXTON Advertising and Collections

Entered at the Postoffice, Pittsburgh, Pa., as Second Class Matter, Jan. 18, 1919

SUBSCRIPTION

Terms in Advance

One Year.....	\$2.00
Six Months.....	1.25
Three Months.....	.75
Single Copy.....	.05

Advertisement Rates Cheerfully Furnished on Request

Address all communications to The Pittsburgh American, 806 Wylie Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

When sending in your remittance make all checks, drafts, express or postal money orders to The Pittsburgh American.

Foreign Advertising Representative, W. B. Ziff Co., 608 S. Dearborn street, 523-4 Transportation Building, Chicago; 321 Victoria Building, St. Louis, Mo.; 420 Longacre Building, New York.

Pennsylvania

Newspapers — 1922.

ANOTHER RACE PUBLICATION FOR TEXAS.

Houston Post 7-15-22
The African American, Galveston, with that intrepid, dauntless and fearless editor, "Colonel" S. H. Simpson, at its helm, is the latest ship to set sail on the journalistic seas.

Simpson has been connected with the Colored American of the Island City and has a ripe and varied experience in the newspaper and printing game.

Houston Informer.
He is no novice to either branch and if he continues to fire his customary hot shots and hurl his brick-bats and bouquets, his paper will bear watching, for "Simp" truly "knows his stuff."

The Informer extends fraternal greetings to the African American and hopes that it will enjoy a safe sail upon the tempestuous and buffeting seas of journalism.

Newspapers - 1922.

The Western Christian Recorder and

Dr. J. D. Barksdale

Christian Recorder
The Western Christian Recorder has had a peculiar history. The General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1892 was asked by the bishops to abolish it. Those who are conversant with what took place on the day of election know why I left that General Conference not a General Officer. However, after helping defeat the project to abolish the Western Recorder, then, after withdrawing from the race on the second ballot, thus insuring the re-election of Dr. McDonald, and finally when he was called home to heaven, many thought the end of the paper had come. But, in the providence of God Dr. J. D. Barksdale was selected to edit the same. I have known Dr. Barksdale as a fearless champion of human rights. I have known him as being a good and earnest preacher of the gospel, but I did not know of his editorial ability. I have paid close attention to his writings, and of his treatment of correspondence, and am compelled to say, that in him the church has a great editor. If we will give the Western Christian Recorder the proper support, Dr. Barksdale will give the church much real food that will be helpful to the connection, and to the whole race. I give another place in the church, that I may be given the opportunity to edit the Review. Dr. R. C. Ransom is ripe in experience; ripe in scholarship, and he is a great churchman. He is one of the ablest churchmen in the world today, regardless of race or creed. Not only the A. M. E. Church, but any church of any race, would be well represented with a man of Dr. R. C. Ransom's type occupying the highest place in the gift of the church. Of course he is giving us a great magazine. But, I can do that. However, I can't fill the place now occupied in the church by men like Bishops Lee, Heard, Chappelle and Conner. But R. C. Ransom can.

The Woman's Missionary Recorder and Mrs. Catherine D. Tillman

Say what you will, these women are showing grit, mettle and ability in more than one way. This little western woman is giving the church and race food for thought. The Woman's Missionary Recorder, from an editorial viewpoint, is one of the best edited religious papers that comes to my office. Mrs. Tillman's views along missionary lines are broad, and her conception regarding the rights of women in the church is right, and we are going to have to come to her way of thinking, if we hope to keep the women true to the church.

One More Great Revival

God has blessed me to have to my

credit great revivals held in Chicago, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Louisville, Nashville, Memphis, New Orleans, Birmingham, Montgomery, Atlanta, Hot Springs, St. Joseph, St. Paul and Minneapolis, New York City, Wilmington, Del., Raleigh and Durham, N. C., South Bend, Ind., Pittsburgh, and Washington, Pa., and many other of the larger cities, and scores and scores of other meetings in smaller towns, and in rural churches. God has used me to His glory to the bringing into the A. M. E. Church (I hold) more members than any other living man in the church today. I am at this writing closing another wonderful revival at Bethel (Wylie Avenue) A. M. E. Church, Pittsburgh, Pa. At the request of Dr. J. C. Anderson, the great pastor of this historic church, I secured a leave of absence from my church, and came to Pittsburgh to conduct a series of meetings, and the fire broke forth the first night. Several were converted at the first sermon. And to the end of the meeting, men, women and children were brought into the Kingdom of God. Many of them were happily converted. Others were reclaimed from the path of backsliders, and quite a number united with the church from other sections of the country, having been living in Pittsburgh, and not before selecting a church home. I close this meeting, thanking God for giving me another list of stars to be added to my crown when I reach my heavenly home.

Finally—Dr. J. C. Anderson

And why not a word about this good, quiet, consecrated and cultured Christian man? I have met all of the leaders of the church. In fact, I have been meeting the leaders of the connection for thirty years. And among the list of leaders, we have no man in the connection more worthy, and more trustworthy, than Dr. J. C. Anderson, who is now pastoring Wylie Avenue Church, Pittsburgh, Pa. He is also blessed with a great and consecrated wife who is working side by side with him to free that great church from a debt, as well as to build spiritual life to the church. I will say more about Dr. Anderson as the days go by.

NATIONAL NEGRO PRESS TO MEET

Washington D. C. August 14 And 15, Place And Dates. All Members Urged To Be Present. Important Business Will Be Transacted

A special meeting of the National Negro

Press Association will be held at Washington, D. C. August 14 and 15. Important matters will be discussed at this meeting.

Official Call

907 You St., N. W. Washington, D. C.

To The Members and Well Wishers of The National Negro Press Association.

Greetings:

WHEREAS, the season is upon us when, in accordance with our custom, we meet in common council to decide upon the sentiments and guiding policies and ideals which shall minister to our group through the medium of our branch of the Fourth Estate and

WHEREAS, Washington, the capital of the nation, will be the Mecca of thousands of our people during Aug. in attendance upon the conventions of all of the branches of the Masonic Order of the National Medical Association, the National Druggist Association, the Northeastern Federation of Women, the Order of Moses, the Teachers Association, and other gatherings, and.

WHEREAS, The opportunity to have contact with the best crystallized thought and experience of the race is afforded those afore mentioned contingencies, to discuss the status of the race and the nation relative to lynching, to San Domingo, to Haiti, to the Virgin Islands to the rising tide of color throughout the world. Congress reconvenes on August 15, 1922. The National Negro Press Association should be here in time to greet the members incoming, for the Negro is receiving less consideration at the hands of the government and the party in power than at any time since the Civil War.

THEREFORE, Do we, hereby, this twenty-fourth day of July, Nineteen Hundred and Twenty-two, summons in to solemn conclave for common council at the Dunbar High School, Washington, D. C. August 14 and 15th, 1922, beginning at 9 a. m. The National Negro Press Association. Its friends and well wishers are cordially invited to be present and participate in the sessions. Prospective members are earnestly invited to make every effort to be on hand.

By order of, J. FINLEY WILSON, president, HENRY H. BOYD, Secretary, July 24, 1922.

LOUISVILLE KY COURIER JUNE

JULY 27, 1922

WILLIAM H. STEWARD, negro editor, whose friends honored him on his 75th birthday anniversary.



LOUISVILLE negroes last night gave a dinner at the Hotel Empire in honor of the seventy-fifth birthday anniversary of William H. Steward, negro editor of the "American Baptist."

Approximately 120 attended and a speaking programme covering the work of the editor's life was given. Steward began his career as a school teacher, being at Frankfort three years, and then returning to Louisville. On leaving this profession he worked for a railroad and then became a mail carrier. This last position he held for sixteen years.

He began the publication of the "American Baptist" in 1879. For fourteen years he was secretary of the Negro Baptist Convention, and for more than forty years he has been secretary of the Negro Kentucky Baptist Association, and for the same period chairman of the Board of Trustees of Simmons University. He lives at 621 South Eighth Street.

N.Y. CITY EDITOR & PUBLISHER

AUGUST 26, 1922

NEGRO EDITORS MEET

Discuss Problems During Two Sessions in Washington

Seventy-five delegates representing more than 200 newspapers with an aggregate circulation of 2,000,000 took part in the convention of the National Negro Press Association which held a two-day session in Washington last week. In the course of the discussions consideration was given by the negro editors to standardization of advertising; reciprocal news service; telegraph service; the spreading of health propaganda in the interests of the colored race, circulation and advertising agencies. A constructive program for the colored press of the country to be worked out by the next convention was submitted to the delegates by B. J. Davis, editor of the Atlanta Independent.

The convention appointed a committee to call upon President Harding at the White House and urge upon him the importance of the Dyer anti-launching bill now pending in congress. Visits also were made by the negro editors upon Senator Lodge of Massachusetts; Senator McCormick of Illinois and John T. Adams, chairman of the Republican National Committee.

The sessions of the convention were presided over by J. Finley Wilson, editor of the Washington Eagle. Other officers in attendance were Henry Alley Boyd, secretary, editor of the Nashville Globe; Benjamin J. Davis, treasurer, editor of Atlanta Independent; member of the executive committee, Joseph I. Jones, Pythian Monitor, Cincinnati; Robert J. Nelson, Wilmington Advocate; J. E. Mitchell, St. Louis Argus; Arthur Lynch, Philadelphia Journal; S. G. Larkin, Indianapolis Freeman; N. J. Brascher, editor-in-chief Associated Negro Press, Chicago; Albon L. Holse, Tuskegee Student; Charles Stewart, Associated Negro Press and W. T. Adrews, Baltimore Herald.

The Ohio State Pioneer

(Successor to The Cleveland Call)

Published Every Saturday in the Year by THE CLEVELAND CALL PUBLISHING CO. 4908 Central Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio

Entered as Second Class Matter at the Postoffice at Cleveland, Ohio under the act of March 1879.

ARTHUR W. HARRIS—Editors
ORMOND A. FORTE—
WILBUR COOPER—Sporting Editor
ALLEN H. DORSEY—Advertising Manager
L. L. YANCEY—Contributing Editors
PERRY B. JACKSON—

Member of The Associated Negro Press—The Associated Negro Press is exclusively entitled to the use for republication of all news dispatches credited to it or otherwise, and also the local news published in this paper.

CALL FOR THE ANNUAL MEET-
ING OF THE NATIONAL NEGRO
PRESS ASSOCIATION TO BE
HELD IN NASHVILLE, WEDNES-
DAY, THURSDAY AND FRIDAY,
FEBRUARY 7-8-9, 1923.

Stanley Brown
Charles 11-2-22
To all members of the National
Negro Press Association, Greetings:

You are hereby notified that the annual convention of the National Negro Press Association will be held in Nashville on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, February 7-8-9, 1923, and that every member is urgently requested to be present as business of vital importance will come up for consideration. Every newspaper is also asked to use every possible effort and to donate as large a space as possible in insuring a large attendance. Arrangements will be made at Nashville by the Corresponding Secretary, Henry A. Boyd, for stopping places for those who will notify him of their intentional attending. A uniform rate of board and lodging will be agreed upon. Please notify the Corresponding Secretary at an early date whether you can make it possible to attend.

J. Finley Wilson, president; Joseph L. Jones, Chr. Exe. Com.; J. R. Hamlett, recording secretary; H. A. Boyd, corresponding secretary, 523 Second Ave.. N. Nashville.

ALBANY N. Y. TIMES UNION
DECEMBER 20, 1921

New Magazine Issued

The latest addition to the local field of literature, "The Colored American Magazine," a highly interesting and instructive monthly publication, has made its appearance with the December number, now in circulation. It is devoted to negro ideals and race upliftment and its table of contents shows it to be interspersed with many well-written articles of supreme interest to the colored race. The principle article, entitled "Future Hope For the Negro," is from the prolific pen of the editor, Joseph N. Hawkins, who is widely known as a writer of merit, and whose interest in the welfare of his race is appreciated by the many who have benefited by his efforts. The cover page contains a cut of the Lincoln Emancipation statue at Washington, and a plentiful variety of advertisements indicates that Albany merchants feel that the new publication is a valuable means of publicity. The colored people of this vicinity now have a worthy medium to advance their welfare, and Editor Hawkins has the well wishes of his host of friends for a long and prosperous life for "The Colored American Magazine."

N. Y. C. FOURTH ESTATE
SEPTEMBER 2, 1922

**BACKERS OF NEGRO DAILY IN
NEW YORK EXPECT TO
START TUESDAY.**

The Negro Times, a daily newspaper established by the African Communities League at 56 West 135th street, New York, will issue its first number next Tuesday, according to Hudson C. Pryce, business manager. The editorial and business organization has been completed. The W. B. Ziff Company, Chicago, is the foreign representative.

A sixteen-page Goss press is being installed in the newspaper's home. The plant will have a battery of five machines.

The editorial staff will include Marcus Garvey, who is president-general of the Universal Negro Improvement Association and who will act as editor in chief; Duse Mohamed Ali, executive editor; T. Thomas Fortune, managing editor; Romeo L. Dougherty, sports and dramatic editor; Axel D. Walrond, city editor, and J. A. Rogers, Jack Trotter is advertising manager.

The organization which is sponsoring the daily also publishes the Negro World, a weekly.

FIRST ILLUSTRATED

NEGRO WEEKLY
(By the Associated Negro Press)

NEW YORK CITY, N. Y., Sept. 28.—The "Hotel Tattler," the new illustrated weekly, is meeting with unusual success. Its circulation is declared by its publishers to be increasing by leaps and bounds. The "Tattler" is attractively "made up" and is being regarded as the first genuine illustrated weekly published by members of the race. It surely is "going big."

SOME NEW PUBLICATIONS

Two new publications have come to the desk, one a women's magazine, edited by Ida Wells Barnett at Chicago for the Federation of Colored Women's Clubs, and named the "Women's Forum". We recommend it to the

ladies of the profession. The other is the "Plumbline", a Masonic journal, published in St. Louis, Mo. 9/28/22

Savannah Tribune 9/28/22
**Hotel Tattler Meeting
With Great Success**

New York City Sept. 27th (Associated Negro Press)—The Hotel Tattler, the new illustrated weekly, is meeting with unusual success. Its circulation is declared by its publishers to be increasing by leaps and bounds. The Tattler is attractively "made up" and is being regarded as the first genuine illustrated weekly published by members of the race. It surely is "going big."

NEGRO TIMES APPEAR AGAIN

New York, N. Y., Sept. 28.—The Negro Times has made another bow for public favor. It appeared on the streets last week after an absence of slightly more than twenty-five days. The management promises to keep their daily venture alive and present a most attractive program for the support of the public. The venture is being watched by everybody with consuming interest.

MINUTES OF THE EXECUTIVE
COMMITTEE NATIONAL NE-
GRO PRESS ASSOCIATION,
WASHINGTON, D. C. DECEM-
BER 20, 1921. 1/5/22

Atlanta Independent
The committee was called to or-
der by Joseph L. Jones, of Cincin-
nati, Ohio, Chairman of the Exec-
utive Committee. Prayer by Rev.
H. A. Boyd.

Chairman Jones asked President
J. Finley Wilson to state the ob-
ject of the meeting, as it was at
the instance of the President that
the Executive Committee was call-
ed.

Upon roll call it was ascertained
that there was present in person
and proxy a quorum. Chairman
Jones announced that the meeting
was opened for business. From
the statement of President J. Fin-
ley Wilson and the facts related by
him well known generally to the
entire race, it is necessary for a
better co-operation among the Ne-
gro newspaper men as well as with
the race. The effort to present
a plan for this co-operation as sug-
gested by Secretary Boyd, is to re-
vive the original Vigilance Com-
mittee's plan, which the chairman
heartily approves. The chairman
also approves the suggestion of the
President, J. Finley Wilson, that
a letter commending the views
with regard to our people of Japan
and France be published.

The chairman appointed as a
committee to prepare this letter
the following: M. J. Chisolm, Hen-
ry Allen Boyd, J. Finley Wilson,
James L. Chesnut, Edward Law-
son.

The business of the meeting was
then suspended pending a report
of the committee.

Newspapers and Magazines-1922 Ohio

The Akron Informer

Cleveland Ohio Call
4/15/22

(The Akron Informer)

Today Akron brings forth in our midst a new journal "The Akron Informer" promoted and financed by a group of Akron's most influential and energetic business men. There is a splendid field for journalism there and the public demands a race paper and are capable of supporting same. The "Call" wishes the new journal much success.

NEW MAGAZINE TO BE PUBLISHED

Washington Tribune

Cleveland, Ohio, June 21—What promises to be the greatest literary effort yet launched by our group, will get away to a flying start in this city August 1st, when the initial number of the Progressive Digest, a monthly Magazine, will make its appearance on practically every periodical stand in the United States.

The publication, according to the plans mapped out for it will be different from any literary effort credited to our race. It will digest the editorials of the different weekly publications with fitting illustrations, as well as make a general review of all top-notch accomplishments of a progressive nature. W. Leonardo Porter and W. Philip Saunders will be the editor and associate editor respectively.